

JUSTICE

Actualités

Report



Association canadienne de justice pénale
Volume 26 No. 1

Canadian Criminal Justice Association
Winter/Hiver 2011



It's time for
ELECTIONS
to the Board of Directors

It's also time for
Award Nominations

C'est le temps des
ÉLECTIONS
au Conseil d'administration

C'est aussi le temps
des appels de candidatures
pour les prix d'excellence

Watch us on
Facebook



Surveillez-nous
sur Facebook

**Register for Congress
in Québec City,
October 26-29, 2011**

**Inscrivez-vous au congrès
de Québec
les 26, 27, 28 et 29 octobre 2011**

www.ccja-acjp.ca

1 *President's Message*
Hugh Osler

2 *Message du président*
Hugh Osler

3 *Call For Candidates*
Board of Directors

5 *Appel de candidatures*
Conseil d'administration

7 *The PRC Continues*
to Respond to Crime
Legislation

12 *Life in the Balance: A*
Statement on the Security
Certificate Process and
its Consequences
Sophie Harkat

21 *Vers des pratiques*
de prévention du
crime fondées sur des
données scientifiques :
perspectives
et possibilités

Jessica Bressan et Sarah Heath,

25 *Towards Evidence-*
Based Crime Prevention:
Perspectives and
Prospects

Jessica Bressan and Sarah Heath

16 *Call For Nominations*
Canadian Criminal
Justice Association
Awards Acknowledging
Excellence

Appel de candidatures
Prix d'excellence de
l'Association canadienne
de justice pénale

28 *POWER Speaks Out on*
Sex Workers and the Law
Claire Delisle

JUSTICE

Actualités Report

Volume 26 No. 1

Winter/Hiver 2011

JUSTICE REPORT carries information of value to Association readers and the public interested in matters related to the administration of justice in Canada. Opinions expressed in this publication do not necessarily reflect the Association's views, but are included to encourage thought and action on the criminal justice system throughout Canada. For more information on the activities of the CCJA, please contact:

ACTUALITÉS-JUSTICE renferme des renseignements utiles aux lecteurs de l'Association et au public qui s'intéressent aux questions relatives à l'administration de la justice au Canada. Les opinions qui sont exprimées ne reflètent pas nécessairement les vues de l'Association, mais y figurent afin d'encourager à réfléchir et à agir sur la justice pénale dans tout le Canada. Pour obtenir de plus amples renseignements sur les activités de l'Association, veuillez communiquer avec:

Canadian Criminal Justice Association
Association canadienne de justice pénale

101 – 320, av. Parkdale Ave., Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K1Y 4X9
Tel./Tél. : (613) 725-3715

Fax/Télé. : (613) 725-3720 E-mail/Courriel : ccja-acjp@rogers.com Internet: www.ccja-acjp.ca

ISSN: 0823-9436

President's Message

Hugh Osler

President
CCJA

For anyone who has even a passing awareness of justice-related matters, these are interesting times to be sure. The Federal government has continued to follow a pro-active legislative agenda in which new criminal justice legislation is a high priority. The intent of this activity is to toughen up sentencing provisions in the Criminal Code and to significantly restrict gradual release mechanisms even though evidence indicates that they enhance the chances of successful reintegration of sentenced individuals. The justice system is positioned by the government as being too soft on offenders and insufficient to provide adequate public protection.

Members of the Canadian Criminal Justice Association have grave concerns about the direction that this agenda is taking the Canadian justice system. The lack of consultation regarding major policy changes is also a concern, particularly in view of the wealth of research findings which indicate that in most cases, imprisonment is the least effective mechanism to address offending behaviour. The interests of public safety would be much more effectively served by investing resources to support individuals in the community, rather than in building more prisons. To do this under the guise of improved public safety does not serve Canadians well in the long run.

In addition, during a time of financial constraint, with many vital social policy priorities creating a growing demand for limited dollars, it seems irresponsible to invest huge sums of public money on a major expansion of the prison system.

Along with many fellow non-governmental organizations involved in the criminal justice field, the CCJA has been making its views known through numerous submissions to Parliamentary Committees examining Bills which are before Parliament. Several of these papers are available on the Association's website. Many thanks are owed to the tireless commitment of our Policy Review Committee members.

I would also like to draw your attention to 8 position papers which are now on our website outlining the Association's stance on some of the fundamental aspects of the criminal justice system. While in several cases the Association has espoused the same position consistently over many years, for the first time we have actually published a compendium of papers which are available in hard copy or electronically. I want to thank Irving Kulik our Executive Director, for this initiative.

This issue of the Justice Report contains a range of articles, commentary and notifications which I trust readers will find of interest. In particular, please take note that we are gearing up for Congress 2011 to take place in Quebec City this year from Oct. 26-29, 2011 at the Chateau Frontenac. A planning committee composed of both CCJA members and members of the Société de criminologie du Québec has been working hard to ensure a stimulating range of workshops and plenary sessions in French and English.

Finally, I would draw your attention to our upcoming biennial election process which commences soon. Details are contained in this issue and I would encourage you to consider whether you would be interested in joining our Board this fall.



Message du président

Hugh Osler

Président
ACJP

C omme le constatera quiconque s'intéresse, même de loin, aux enjeux de justice, nous traversons une période certes intéressante. Le gouvernement fédéral s'acharne à mettre en œuvre un programme législatif proactif dans le cadre duquel les lois afférentes à la justice pénale tiennent le haut du pavé. Il vise par là à rendre plus sévères les dispositions du *Code criminel* relatives à la détermination de la peine et à restreindre les mécanismes de mise en liberté graduelle, et ce, même si les faits tendent à démontrer qu'ils contribuent à améliorer les possibilités de réintégration sociale réussie des personnes condamnées. De l'avis du gouvernement, le système de justice pénale est trop clément à l'endroit des contrevenants et n'est pas apte à assurer une protection adéquate de la population.

Les membres de l'Association canadienne de justice pénale s'inquiètent profondément de la direction imprimée au système de justice canadien par ce programme législatif. Ils sont également préoccupés par le manque de consultation relative aux modifications majeures apportées aux politiques, notamment lorsqu'on tient compte de la mine de renseignements fournis par la recherche, qui fait valoir que l'incarcération constitue dans la plupart des cas la mesure la moins efficace pour s'attaquer aux comportements criminels. Les intérêts de la sécurité publique seraient servis beaucoup plus efficacement, si on misait sur des ressources de soutien dans la collectivité plutôt que sur la construction de nouvelles prisons. Procéder comme on le fait, sous prétexte de contribuer à une plus grande sécurité du public, ne va pas dans le sens de l'intérêt supérieur de la population canadienne à plus long terme.

En outre, en période de contraintes financières, alors même que de nombreuses priorités essentielles liées aux politiques sociales créent une demande croissante pour des ressources financières limitées, il semble irresponsable de consacrer une part importante des fonds publics à une expansion majeure du système carcéral.

L'ACJP, comme l'ont fait de nombreuses autres organisations du domaine de la justice, a maintes fois exprimé ses vues par le truchement de mémoires adressés à divers comités parlementaires dans le cadre de projets de loi à l'étude par le Parlement. Plusieurs de ces mémoires sont affichés dans le site Web de l'Association. Nous

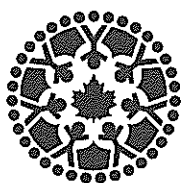
sommes grandement redevables aux membres infatigables de notre Comité d'examen des politiques pour le cœur qu'ils mettent à produire ces documents.

J'aimerais aussi attirer votre attention sur 8 Énoncés de principe, maintenant affichés dans notre site Web; ceux-ci exposent la position de l'Association sur certains aspects fondamentaux du système de justice pénale. Bien que, dans bien des cas, l'Association soient demeurée fidèle à ses positions en les réitérant au fil de nombreuses années, elle vient pour la première fois de publier un recueil de mémoires, que l'on pourra se procurer en version imprimée ou électronique. Je désire remercier Irving Kulik, notre directeur général, pour cette initiative.

Le présent numéro d'*Actualités-Justice* vous propose un éventail d'articles, de commentaires et d'annonces, qui devraient intéresser nos lecteurs. Retenez notamment que nous nous préparons à la tenue du Congrès 2011 qui se tiendra au Château Frontenac de Québec, du 26 au 29 octobre prochains. Un comité organisateur constitué de membres de l'ACJP et de la Société de criminologie du Québec travaille à fond de train à planifier toute une gamme de séances plénières et d'ateliers stimulants, en français et en anglais.

J'attire enfin votre attention sur notre processus d'élection biennal qui s'amorcera sous peu. Les détails sont contenus dans ce numéro et je vous encourage à réfléchir à la possibilité de vous porter candidate ou candidat et de vous joindre à notre conseil d'administration à l'automne.





CANADIAN CRIMINAL JUSTICE ASSOCIATION

CALL FOR CANDIDATES

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

TO: All members of the Canadian Criminal Justice Association

FROM: Hugh Osler, Chair, Nominating Committee

Dear Colleagues:

It is time to begin the election process for 2011.

All members may stand for election to the Board as well as vote for the candidate of their choice in each jurisdiction having a vacancy.

1. The vacancies to be filled in 2011 from each jurisdiction are as follows:

- 1 vacancy in Quebec
- 1 vacancy in New Brunswick
- 1 vacancy Nova Scotia
- 1 vacancy in Ontario
- 1 vacancy in the North West Territories

2. You may nominate yourself or others.

3. Those whose terms will expire may be re-nominated, so long as they have not already served three consecutive terms, as per article 5.05 of the Association's by-laws.

4. Each nominee must: (a) be **A MEMBER IN GOOD STANDING** of the Association;
(b) reside in the province for which he or she is nominated; and
(c) fill out, sign, and date the attached Candidacy Form

5. The term of office for the newly elected Directors will begin at our next **Annual General Meeting in Québec City, Québec, in October 2011 and expire in 2015.**

Each member wishing to be a candidate for the Board of Directors must complete the attached Candidacy Form and return it to the Canadian Criminal Justice Association. **We must receive it no later than MAY 15, 2011** by fax at (613) 725-3720, by e-mail (c.delisle@rogers.com) (scan the form into your e-mail message) or by mail at 101 - 320 Parkdale Avenue, Ottawa, ON K1Y 4X9.

Talk to your colleagues, consult your local Affiliate. We are always looking for motivated individuals to ensure that the Association remains dynamic and forward looking.



CANADIAN CRIMINAL JUSTICE ASSOCIATION

CANDIDACY FORM

Canadian Criminal Justice Association
101 - 320 Parkdale Avenue
Ottawa, ONo K1Y 4X9
E-mail : c.delisle@rogers.com Fax: 613-725-3720

I, (Please Print) _____, am a **MEMBER IN GOOD STANDING** of the Canadian Criminal Justice Association. I wish to stand for election for the following jurisdiction:

Province/Territory

Signature

Date

PERSONAL AND PROFESSIONAL BACKGROUND

In the box below, please provide an outline of your background which will assist our voting members in their decision. Please do not send your Curriculum Vitae.

PLEASE FILL OUT THIS FORM AND RETURN IT TO THE ABOVE ADDRESS, E-MAIL or FAX.



ASSOCIATION CANADIENNE DE JUSTICE PÉNALE

APPEL DE CANDIDATURES CONSEIL D'ADMINISTRATION

À : Tous les membres de l'Association canadienne de justice pénale
DE : Hugh Osler, président du Comité des candidatures

Chers / chères collègues :

C'est le temps d'entamer le processus d'élection pour 2011.

Tous les membres peuvent se présenter à l'élection du Conseil d'administration. Tous les membres ont le droit de voter pour un(e) candidat(e) de leur choix dans la province ou le territoire où il y a un poste à combler.

1. Les postes à combler en 2011 sont les suivants :

1 poste au Québec	1 poste au Nouveau-Brunswick
1 poste en Nouvelle Écosse	1 poste en Ontario
1 poste dans les Territoires	

2. Vous pouvez soumettre votre propre candidature ou celle de quelqu'un d'autre.

3. Tous ceux et celles dont le mandat se termine peuvent poser leur candidature, en autant qu'elles ou ils n'aient pas déjà complété un troisième mandat, en vertu de l'article 5.05 des statuts et règlements de l'Association.

4. Chaque personne candidate doit :

- (a) être **MEMBRE EN RÉGLE** de l'Association;
- (b) résider dans la province ou le territoire pour lequel elle se présente;
- (c) dûment compléter, signer et dater le formulaire de mise en candidature se trouvant au verso.

5. Toutes les personnes nouvellement élues débiteront leur mandat à la prochaine **Assemblée générale annuelle à Québec en octobre 2011. Ces mandats seront en vigueur jusqu'en 2015.**

Chaque membre désirant poser sa candidature au Conseil d'administration doit compléter le formulaire se trouvant au verso de la page, le dater, le signer et le retourner à l'Association canadienne de justice pénale. **Nous devons recevoir le tout au plus tard le 1er mai 2011** soit par télécopieur (613-725-3720), par courrier électronique en scannant le formulaire (c.delisle@rogers.com) ou par la poste au 101 - 320, avenue Parkdale, Ottawa, ON K1Y 4X9.

Parlez-en à vos collègues, consultez votre Affiliée; nous sommes toujours à la recherche de personnes dynamiques afin d'assurer que l'association demeure pertinente et orientée vers l'avenir.



ASSOCIATION CANADIENNE DE JUSTICE PÉNALE

FORMULAIRE DE MISE EN CANDIDATURE

Association canadienne de justice pénale
101 - 320 avenue Parkdale
Ottawa, ON K1Y 4X9
Adresse courriel : c.delisle@rogers.com Télécopieur : 613-725-3720

Je, (en lettres moulées svp) _____, **SUIS UN MEMBRE EN RÈGLE**
de l'Association canadienne de justice pénale. Je désire présenter ma candidature pour le poste suivant :

Province/Territoire

Signature

Date

ANTÉCÉDENTS PERSONNELS ET PROFESSIONNELS

Veuillez utiliser la case ci-dessous pour nous fournir un résumé de vos antécédents afin d'éclaircir le choix des électeurs. S'il vous plaît ne pas faire parvenir votre curriculum vitae.

Veuillez compléter ce formulaire et le retourner à l'adresse postale, adresse courriel ou numéro de télécopieur, tel qu'indiqué ci-haut.

The PRC Continues to Respond to Crime Legislation

Since we last discussed the work of the Policy Review Committee in Spring 2010, things have not subsided. This committee has continued to respond to numerous anti-crime bills drafted by the government. Since June 2010, the CCJA has forwarded no less than eight briefs to various Parliamentary and Senate committees reviewing crime legislation.

Last June we submitted briefs on C-23 (Pardons), S-6 (the Faint Hope clause) and C-39 (ending early release). In October we responded to C-4 on changes to the Youth Justice Act, C-31 on the elimination of old age pensions for prisoners, and C-39 on the amendments to the CCRA. In December we filed a brief on C-48, pertaining to multiple murders and in February, we sent a response on C-54 dealing with child sexual offences.

Below are excerpts from briefs on C-4, C-48 and C-54. For more information on the positions adopted by the CCJA that have remained relatively constant over many years, please consult our website at www.ccja-acjp.ca and click on «position papers». For the integral version of briefs submitted to Parliament or the Senate, please click on «Briefs and Publications»

Brief in response to C-4, Sébastien's Law

Overview of the proposed legislation

The stated intent for amendments to the Youth Criminal Justice Act (YCJA) as proposed in C-4 is:

...to help ensure that violent and repeat young offenders are held accountable through sentences that are proportionate to the severity of their crimes, and that the protection of society is given due consideration in applying the Youth Criminal Justice Act. (Department of Justice Canada, March 2010).

The general thrust of Bill C-4 is twofold: youth offender accountability and public protection. The amendments propose additions to the YCJA that would:

- Hold violent young offenders and those that might be violent accountable for their actions.
- Ensure that the protection of society is considered at sentencing by making protection of society a primary goal of the Act.
- Simplify pre-trial detention rules to help ensure that, when necessary, violent and repeat young offenders are kept off the streets while awaiting trial.
- Strengthen sentencing provisions and reduce barriers to custody where appropriate for violent and repeat young offenders.
- Ensure adult sentences are considered for youth 14 and older who commit serious violent offences (murder, attempted murder, manslaughter and aggravated sexual assault)
- Require the courts to consider lifting the publication ban on the names of young offenders convicted of "violent offences," when youth sentences are given.

- Require police to keep records when informal measures are used in order to make it easier to identify patterns of re-offending.
- Ensure that all youth under 18 who are given a custodial sentence will serve it in a youth facility.
- Reflect the profound trauma experienced by the Lacasse family's loss of their son Sébastien Lacasse, who was brutally attacked and died as a result of his wounds on August 8, 2004.

CCJA Recommendations

The CCJA wishes the Parliament of Canada to review the proposed amendments and rationale through the principle intent of Bill C-4: public safety and protection. We ask of the Honorable Members to think about crime as a non-partisan social problem. And, that the problem of crime concerns us all: victims and their families; offenders and their families; local and national communities; and public sector organizations. The remedy lies in a rebalancing of prevention, intervention and suppression strategies.

This brief is written acknowledging the profound harm and loss of the Lacasse and other families to serious violent crimes. That relief, however, by tough-on-crime practices in effect reduces the likelihood of preventing new violent or recurring violent behaviours. It is the conclusion of the CCJA that *denunciation, harsher sentencing, naming violent youth after sentencing* and other proposed measures are no more than apologetic and inadequate.

The CCJA argues that the proposed changes would not effectively accomplish the stated goal of holding violent youth accountable nor would they accurately incorporate due consideration for the protection of society upon sentencing.

If ensuring punishment is the principle provision to hold a youth accountable, we again fail those young people who have already been failed by circumstance not of their making (e.g. poverty, family violence). We believe discretion to be a distinguishing fundamental aspect of justice and we concur with the CBA that it is "the cornerstone of a just system." (CBA Press Release, June 03, 2010) Among the Government's proposed amendments is the addition of "specific deterrence and denunciation" thus removing discretionary responses, removing those effective responses that could prevent future harm.

The argument from parliamentarians on the government side is that the proposed amendments in Bill C-4 will somehow make Canadians more "confident" in the criminal justice system and "safer" from repeat serious youth offences. "The difficulty is that what the politicians are saying about the 'safety' impact of these bills is almost always wrong," Professor Anthony Doob said (Kirk Makin, Saturday's Globe and Mail, Friday, Nov. 27, 2009). The rationale for these amendments rests solely on the belief that Canadians expect a tough-on-Crime agenda from the Government. "Canadians have been telling us that this is what they want to see," Mr. Nicholson said recently (Ibid.). It is acknowledged that Mr. Nicholson's comments were with respect to the C-25 (Elimination of 2:1 credit for pre-sentence custody) to prevent inmates from getting shortened sentences when they have been incarcerated before their trials. Nevertheless, his comments reflect the Government's belief that Canadians want tough crime legislation. Canadians, given the option to either reduce violent crime or increase punishment would, in our learned opinion, choose the former.

Brief in response to C-48, Ending Sentence Discounts for Multiple Murders

Overview of BILL C-48 Amendments

Currently, an offender convicted of more than one murder is subject to the parole eligibility rules for each offence but these run concurrently, so that ineligibility does not surpass 25 years. Bill C-48 sets in motion the possibility that an offender convicted of more than one murder could have his/her parole eligibility period lengthened by a consecutive order of the court, in essence opening the possibility that the offender would not be eligible before 50 years or more.

The above outcome is not mandatory but rather left open to the elective recommendation of the jury and the eventual acceptance by the presiding judge. In the absence of a recommendation by the jury the presiding judge may make the consecutive order on his/her own. If the court chooses not to intervene in the parole eligibility of the offender, the Act requires that the presiding judge provide the reasons either orally or in writing. The process provides a right of appeal by the accused and prosecutor if they are dissatisfied with the court's decision on parole eligibility.

CCJA Recommendations

The Canadian Criminal Justice Association has some concerns with the proposed amendments, especially as they apply to the role of paroling authorities in Canada. In this regard, there is no evidence to indicate that the paroling authorities in Canada have blatantly released multiple murderers back into the community and as a result of their "bad decisions" the community has been endangered.

Under the current provisions of the Corrections and Conditional Release Act, offenders serving life sentences **do not have to be released** and can be held indefinitely – even in situations where they have committed a single murder. This aspect will more than likely be the fate of offenders like Bernardo, Olsen, Pickton and Williams so the legal authority to restrict or deny release in such cases already exists. As such, how will the implementation of consecutive parole eligibility enhance this already apparent outcome? What purpose will it serve and for whom?

The Canadian Criminal Justice Association recommends that BILL C-48 not be enacted until it can be demonstrated that the paroling authorities in Canada are incompetent in dealing with such matters and that legislative intervention is required to manage this outcome. This aspect in itself will have a demoralizing impact on those charged with this responsibility and is contrary to the perception that other countries have regarding the operation of parole in Canada. In this regard, Canada is the envy of many countries that send representatives here to learn from our paroling expertise. BILL C-48 will do little to help maintain that reputation.

As indicated earlier in this submission, lifers can be held indefinitely and while each has a parole eligibility date, timely reviews and hearings before the Parole Board of Canada, there is no statutory requirement that they

be released at any time. With this in mind, the Canadian Criminal Justice Association would urge our legislators to expand rather than hinder the authority of Canadian paroling authorities who have so aptly demonstrated their competence over the past number of decades. BILL C-48 does not appear to serve any purpose beyond the need to appear "tough on crime".

Brief in response to C-54 (Child Sexual Offences)

Overview of the proposed legislation

Bill C-54 proposes to (1) increase the mandatory minimum penalties instituted by Bill C-2 in 2005, and to create new mandatory minimum penalties for incest and bestiality, sexual assault, sexual assault with a weapon and aggravated sexual assault when the victim is under the age of 16; (2) create a new category of judicial order prohibiting offenders from using the Internet or "other digital network," except in accordance with conditions set by the court; (3) create a new offence of transmitting, making available, distributing or selling sexually explicit material to a minor for the purpose of facilitating the commission of a sexual offence; and (4) update the child luring legislation to take into account the use of telecommunication devices besides computers (ie. Cell phones, etc).

CCJA Recommendations

The preponderance of criminological research demonstrates that mandatory minimum sentences, regardless of severity, do not have a deterrent effect and will therefore not prevent child sexual abuse. The current mandatory minimum sentences for child sexual abuse (which range from 14 to 45 days' incarceration) have been in place for a scant 5 years, which is not sufficient time to ascertain their effect, if any, let alone to determine that they are inadequate and in need of upward revision. Further, there is no research to suggest that more severe mandatory minimum penalties will have the desired effect of deterring crime.

The CCJA continues to maintain its historical stance against the imposition of mandatory minimum sentences (see position paper available online at <http://www.ccja-acjp.ca/en/pp/pp0004.html>). Our analysis of research and evidence continues to find that the introduction of mandatory minimum penalties has little to no deterrent effect and serves only to increase the number of persons held in prisons and correctional facilities. Further, the members of the CCJA believe (along with many other criminologists and policy analysts) that mandatory minimum sentences are generally inconsistent with the fundamental principle

of determining sentences based on proportionality, taking into account the seriousness of the offence and the degree of responsibility of the offender. Removing judicial discretion to determine a penalty that is appropriate to the particular offender and circumstances of the case creates a situation in which some punishments may be fundamentally unjust. Furthermore, the use of mandatory minimum sentences fails to recognize that offenders are heterogeneous in terms of their relevant social histories, mental faculties, abilities and circumstances. Applying a homogenous, standard minimum sentence is contrary to the needs of public safety and does not address the individual criminogenic needs of convicted offenders nor consider what might be best for their rehabilitation. For this reason, the CCJA remains opposed to further and continued use of such mandatory minimum sentences and cannot support the proposed increases contained in this legislation.

With respect to the new category of judicial order prohibiting offenders from using the internet or other digital networks, the CCJA understands the government's desire to prevent individuals from using the internet in a way that poses a risk to children. However, such a blanket prohibition against internet usage in this digital age may create a significant hardship for offenders who return to the community and need to find employment or return to school. Many jobs require the use of a computer and/ or the internet, and the internet is now an indispensable tool for higher education. Our organization foresees that placing such a blanket restriction on internet usage will disadvantage many released offenders and make their reintegration into the community more difficult, forcing some, who might otherwise have obtained jobs, to require social assistance. The previous restriction against using a computer system "for the purposes of communicating with a person under 16 years of age" seems a more reasonable restriction that does not place undue hardship on the individual. For these reasons, the CCJA would recommend that section 161.(1) of the criminal code continue to read as is.

The proposed new offence of making sexually explicit material available to a minor for the purposes of facilitating the commission of a sexual offence is also fraught with difficulties. The most obvious difficulty that we can foresee is the problem of determining "intent" when an adult provides children under the age of 18 with sexually explicit material. One need only read the news to find numerous examples of parents who are upset at the sexually explicit content of materials provided to their children in the context of sexual education classes. Might these teachers be accused and fall victim to this type of legislation? Presumably their "intent" in providing these types of sexually explicit materials to students would be determined by the court; but by the time the case reached the courts, that teacher's reputation, livelihood and life would be destroyed. The implications of false accusations of child sexual abuse and "grooming" are serious. Our organization feels that this proposed new category of offence is simply too broad to be appropriately enforced and to rule out the likelihood of miscarriages of justice.

Further, given the already frequent exposure of the average youth to sexually explicit and pornographic materials on the internet and in mainstream media, it is unclear that this legislation serves any protective or preventative function. A survey of American college students published in 2008 found that 93% of boys and 62% of girls were exposed to pornography during adolescence (Sabina, Wolak & Finkelhor 2008). While some of these individuals were exposed accidentally or unintentionally, the vast majority reported seeking out sexually explicit material. This legislation is unlikely to serve a protective purpose in keeping young people from being exposed to sexually explicit material, and the potential for harm or miscarriage of justice with such a broadly defined law seemingly outweighs any possible benefits. Thus, our association is unable to support the creation of this new offence category.

The provisions for updating the existing legislation on child luring to take into account multiple forms of telecommunications are advisable and serve to ensure that the particular media used does not become a legal point of contention in prosecuting such cases of child luring and arranging to meet for the purposes of committing a sexual offence against a child. We recommend that the committee accept the proposed revisions to child luring legislation - Section 172.1(1) as these technical revisions are necessary to ensure that all forms of media are covered by the law and that the law remains enforceable.

Briefs presented to government in reaction to crime bills are written and commented on collectively by the members of the Policy Review Committee, however, there are usually one or two people who spearhead any given brief.

The brief in response to C-4 (Sébastien's Law) was crafted by the PRC and spearheaded by Hirsch Greenberg, CCJA Board member and Professor at the University of Regina. The brief on C-48 (Multiple Murders) was done under the leadership of Roland LaHaye, CCJA Board member and Professor at Mount Royal University in Calgary. As for the brief in response to C-54 (Child Sexual Offences), it was formulated under the direction of Stacey Hannem, Chair of the Policy Review Committee and Professor at Wilfrid Laurier University in Brantford, Ontario.

As this went to press, the CCJA received invitations to testify on C-4 and C-48. Stacey Hannem testified on C-54 in February.



Life in the Balance: A Statement on the Security Certificate Process and its Consequences

Eight years ago, on Dec. 10th, 2002, Mohamed Harkat was arrested and jailed for alleged and unproven terrorism offenses, and faces deportation to his native Algeria. His wife Sophie describes the impact of the prosecution against him and of the recent judicial setback in his case, when Justice Simon Noel upheld the security certificate issued against him.

Opinions expressed here do not necessarily reflect the views of the CCJA.

By Sophie Harkat

Out with the old, in with the old!

What was expected to be the end of a long nightmare and a great end to 2010 turned out to be a disaster. We can't really put 2010 behind us because our battle continues. On Dec. 9th, 2010, the day before International Human Rights Day and the 8th-year anniversary of my husband Mohamed Harkat's arrest under a security certificate, the Harkat family, his legal team, and his supporters across the country got a big punch in the guts.

It is one that Moe and I never expected. One which many never expected! Our family, supporters, groups, unions and legal experts were all shocked at the recent ruling made by Justice Simon Noel from the Federal Court of Canada to uphold the security certificate against Moe.

The certificate was found "reasonable" under the lowest standard of proof in a Canadian court. This decision was based on secret evidence neither Mohamed nor his public counsels could see or test, because of national security reasons. All that because CSIS believes, thinks, or assumes that Moe was involved or will be involved with terrorism in the past, present, or future. That position could cover any one of us at any time.

To this day, he still does not know the evidence against him. We have all been kept in the dark for eight years.

Mohamed Harkat was arrested and thrown in jail on Dec. 10th, 2002. He is the only inmate to ever be detained for 43 long months at the Ottawa Carleton Detention Centre without ever knowing why or without ever being charged. That day will be engraved in my mind for the rest of my life.

My mom says she'll always remember the sound and fear in my voice when I called her on her cell phone. I was hysterical; terrorism was such a taboo subject after 9/11, and still is. Who on earth wants to be associated with the word terrorism or allegations related to terrorism?

We did not know at the time what was going to happen to Moe. Was he going to be deported? We did not know what a security certificate was. A few days later, I received an e-mail from the Stop Secret Trials Campaign from Toronto saying "you are not alone, there are three other families," so I decided to take a stand and fight for justice.

What I was really after was for the truth to come out. I was never afraid of the truth. I had one look into Moe's eyes on our first visit in jail, I knew then I had to fight. But between you and me, I knew even before looking into his eyes that he had nothing to do with those absurd allegations. Mohamed has always denied all the allegations.

For three-and-a-half years, I visited my husband in an icy cold or burning hot room behind a dirty thick glass window, with rotten food on the floor or big bugs on the walls, while talking through a broken recorded telephone, surrounded by guards who watched us from every angle for every minute of the visit. And let's not forget the bad treatment and killer looks before even going in. We were only entitled to two visits per week for 20 minutes, and that's only if we were lucky enough to get a "good" guard who would bring him in on time and then start the phone.

We stared and mimed through glass many times without having a working phone. After waiting for hours to see him, he would be brought (the first year) with shackles around his ankles to his waist and to his wrists. His orange suit was so bright he could probably be seen from space. It seems like he was treated worse than the biggest criminal in this country.

They put him in solitary confinement for the first year, and only took him out for one or two showers per week if he was lucky. He did not have access to fresh air or outdoors for the first six months and was kept in isolation from all the other inmates, without anything to read or to do. At times, I would not hear from him for days if they did not give him access to the phone so he could make his collect call home.

I did not sleep for years. I was always worried for his safety and waiting by the phone for his collect call that often never came. He was the one inmate everyone in prison knew and talked about, but that no one had seen. Everyone there saw him in the newspapers and on TV but he did not. He was kept away from the general population.

Despite this, right from the start the prisoners supported us; they knew that a guy with no charge did not belong in jail.

After a very long time in a short-term facility, he was transferred to "Guantanamo North" – a separate unit (a large portable) on the same grounds as the Millhaven maximum security penitentiary just outside Kingston. It's a prison built specifically to house security certificate detainees. Before the transfer, the promises seemed nice. The government had promised us all kinds of things: better treatment, healthcare, education, and conjugal visits like the other inmates at the penitentiary. However, we had all been fooled.

We got **nothing!** The men were basically "kidnapped" from their sections one day only to be transferred in total secrecy. An inmate from OCDC called me collect to say Moe had never returned to his section – this is how I found out about it. The fear was within me once more.

After three-and-a-half frustrating years in detention, Moe was finally released on bail – but the government appealed his bail, of course! I had him back but both he and I became full-time prisoners in our home for the following four years.

I was a jail guard to my own husband and pretty much cut off from the outside world. Moe was released under the toughest bail conditions in Canadian history. He could never be left alone in the house or in our yard. We were together every minute of every day, unless another court-appointed surety could "release" me of my duties for a few minutes or hours.

There were surveillance cameras in our home, our phone was tapped and every conversation was open for CSIS and CBSA to listen to, all our mail was intercepted. We only had three outings per week of four hours each, Moe to this day still wears a GPS electronic tag around his ankle at all times, my computer room is under lock and key, and no cell phones or similar communications devices are allowed in our home.

While out on pre-approved outings, we were followed by two to six CBSA officers wearing bullet proof vests and carrying guns. Every location and person with whom we were in contact had to be pre-approved at least 48 hours in advance. This included our newborn nephew and my 80-year-old grandmother.

Many friends and outings were denied, including his own 40th birthday party and our wedding anniversary outing. I took Moe with me when I went to pre-approved gynecological exams and into changing rooms. And we were forced to use shared family washrooms in public buildings since he could never be left alone.

That was our life for almost four years until, suddenly, the government ordered almost all restrictions lifted in Sept. 2009. Apparently, Moe was no longer a threat. For four years, we were humiliated, degraded and dehumanized in every way possible. Needless to say that when the conditions changed, it was about time, because I was very close to exploding! Many conditions still remain, including the GPS tag and a ban on the use of a computer and cell phone, but life is different. That's the price of freedom in Canada!

Life has been a real soap opera for us the past eight years. Many would not believe some of my many stories. Some could not care less. But I always ask them "if you were in my husband's shoes and you were detained without charge or access to the evidence... would you accept the process???"

No honest Canadian could say they would agree to that. Why should refugees or immigrants be treated differently? They are human beings and have the right to life, dignity, freedom, security and justice under our laws.

In Sept. 2007, the Supreme Court of Canada unanimously found the Security Certificate process unconstitutional. One for us, zero for CSIS! They had one year to draft a new law that ended up being just as bad the second time around.

The main difference was a cosmetic change created by adding the position of special advocates who can see some secret evidence, but can never talk with public counsels or the accused unless permitted by the court. They have only had one meeting with Moe.

Same old thing, nothing new. The new process is very frustrating and remains as secretive. When the second security certificate was re-issued to Moe in Feb. 2008, the cover letter was addressed to Hassan Almqrei.

Mistake number one! Wrong guy? Wrong allegations? Imagine what goes on in the back rooms. Imagine what kind of evidence is presented in secret?

It is also worth noting that the special advocates do not have access to cross-examination of informants or all human sources, only to their files. This is important to mention since the informant in Moe's case failed a lie detector test so his credibility was never tested in secret proceedings with security cleared lawyers or in camera. That was purportedly the whole idea behind creating Special Advocate positions in the first instance. They do not have access to all material, only what CSIS chooses to release. Do you call that fair? Not only did we lose the argument on reasonableness in Dec. 2010, but we also lost legal arguments on the constitutionality and the abuse of process. Both decisions were denied. Zero for us, one for CSIS!!!

Before we end this article, let's talk about the abuse of process done at the hands of CSIS.

They used evidence that is derived from torture; their main informant failed a lie detector test which CSIS failed to tell the court; they listened to solicitor/clients calls for months until they were caught; they destroyed every piece of original material in our case (notes, tapes, intercepts, interviews... **everything**).

If this were a criminal case, it would not stand a chance.

They raided our home in May 2008, two weeks before our hearing, in order to find so-called evidence. They sent 16 CBSA officers, three sniffer dogs (normally used for locating currency, drugs and explosives), two OPP and two RCMP officers to guide the dogs. The search lasted over six hours and they took out over 20 boxes of material including my computer, which is in a locked basement and contained all my communications with public counsels.

They searched every inch of our house for evidence, when they already knew or approved everything we ever did (GPS, surveillance cameras, tapped phone, intercepted mail and surveillance during outings), our house was probably safer than Prime Minister Stephen Harper's residence.

If that's not abuse... what is??? If you are still doubtful, may I remind you that the evidence is kept secret for national security reasons and on numerous counts, CSIS was found guilty of deporting people to torture based on unfounded evidence.

Will we learn from the past? What is my husband to do? If he does not testify, he will be considered to be the one hiding something. When he does testify, he is called a liar, a terrorist. It's his word versus the secret evidence, secret files. Goliath versus the whale. His word against a machine, our own Canadian government and CSIS. It's a lose-lose situation.

What happens next for us? The appeal process is just as unfair and biased as the hearing itself since the very same judge who found the certificate "reasonable" has to certify a question to allow for an appeal to his decision.

We hope to appeal all the way to the Supreme Court of Canada so that the whole process is found unconstitutional once again. How many more years of this nightmare? Our plans for the future (kids, work, and a home) have been put on hold again – for how long? An entire family is devastated.

In the meantime, Moe and I live every day with a huge cloud over our heads that reminds us of the possibility of deportation to face imprisonment, torture or death. Moe faces serious risks if returned to Algeria because of the label. Canada wants to return him and if they do, they will have his blood on their hands.

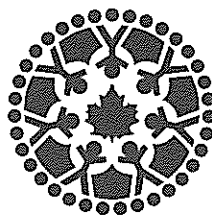
We are not giving up. The justice system may have let us down, but not our supporters and the average Canadian who believes in due process and justice. We continue to fight because of their support.

If you want to know more or help with the case, please check out our [website www.justiceforharkat.com](http://www.justiceforharkat.com) and, better yet, if you oppose Secret Trials in Canada and support due process please sign our new petition and statement at www.harkatstatement.com and endorse it. Please tell others as well; hundreds have signed so far.

Contact your MP and demand that security certificate detainees get a fair and open trial so the evidence is made public for all to see and for the truth to finally come out. We are not afraid of the truth. May justice prevail !

Sophie Harkat is the wife of Mohamed Harkat.





CANADIAN CRIMINAL JUSTICE ASSOCIATION AWARDS ACKNOWLEDGING EXCELLENCE

CALL FOR NOMINATIONS FOR THE FOLLOWING AWARDS: (in alphabetical order)

- *Achievement Award*
- *Certificate of Appreciation*
- *Crime Prevention Award*
- *Public Education Award*
- *Research Award*
- *Restoration Award*
- *The Senator Earl A. Hastings Award*

NOMINATIONS FOR ALL AWARDS SHOULD BE FORWARDED TO:

THE CHAIR, CCJA AWARDS COMMITTEE
320 PARKDALE AVENUE, SUITE #101
OTTAWA, ONTARIO, K1Y 4X9
FAX: (613) 725-3720

**FOR MORE INFORMATION VISIT OUR WEBSITE
www.ccja-acjp.ca**

DEADLINE: SEPTEMBER 1, 2011

ACHIEVEMENT AWARD

The Achievement Award recognizes members of the CCJA who have contributed in a meritorious way to the improvement of the criminal justice system in Canada and to the achievement of the objectives of the CCJA.

CERTIFICATE OF APPRECIATION

The Certificate of Appreciation may be presented to individuals who have made a significant contribution to the CCJA. There is no requirement to be a member of the CCJA in order to receive this Award

CRIME PREVENTION AWARD

The Crime Prevention Award recognizes individuals or organizations in Canada who have made a significant contribution to the reduction of criminal behaviour and the protection of the public.

PUBLIC EDUCATION AWARD

The Public Education Award recognizes work by professional journalists and other persons who significantly advance public understanding in Canada of the need for, and elements of, a humane, effective criminal justice system.

RESEARCH AWARD

The Research Award may be granted to recognize an individual or group who completed valid and reliable research which resulted in substantial improvement to the operations of the criminal justice system.

RESTORATION AWARD

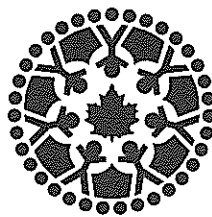
The Restoration Award may be granted to victims or former offenders who have overcome the challenge of their past and made an exemplary contribution towards rehabilitation, restoration and a more humane and effective justice system.

THE SENATOR EARL A. HASTINGS AWARD

To commemorate the contribution of the late Senator Earl Hastings to the Canadian criminal justice system and the CCJA, this Award honours Canadians who, although they do not work in the criminal justice system, have made an outstanding contribution over many years to the Canadian criminal justice system.

Senator Earl Hastings, during thirty years of service in the Senate of Canada, established an identity as a social reformer and an advocate for humane, effective and progressive criminal justice policy. He earned, often through controversy, a strong reputation for his legislative work on alternate measures to incarceration, young offenders, corrections and reintegration of offenders into the community. He campaigned for the abolition of capital punishment and constantly supported promising policies to benefit everyone involved in the criminal justice system, particularly in the area of corrections. His progressive initiatives sometimes strained political ties and even friendships, but principle and commitment always prevailed. He sought and received the views of citizens, administrators, staff and offenders, and was responsive to their concerns.

He was a long standing friend of the CCJA. In 1986, he was awarded the John Howard Society Distinguished Canadian Humanitarian Award. In 1992, he received the St. Leonard Society of Canada Humanitarian Advancement Award.



PRIX D'EXCELLENCE DE L'ASSOCIATION CANADIENNE DE JUSTICE PÉNALE

APPEL DE CANDIDATURES POUR LES PRIX SUIVANTS : (ordre alphabétique)

- *Certificats d'appréciation*
- *Éducation du public*
- *Mérite*
- *Prévention du crime*
- *Recherche*
- *Réconciliation*
- *Sénateur-Earl-A.-Hastings*

TOUTES LES MISES EN CANDIDATURE DOIVENT ÊTRE ADRESSÉES À :

LE (LA) PRÉSIDENT(E), COMITÉ DES PRIX DE L'ACJP
320, AVENUE PARKDALE, SUITE #101
OTTAWA (ONTARIO) K1Y 4X9
TÉLÉCOPIEUR : (613) 725-3720

CONSULTEZ NOTRE SITE WEB POUR DE PLUS AMPLES RENSEIGNEMENTS
www.ccja-acjp.ca

DATE LIMITE : LE 1^{er} SEPTEMBRE 2011

LES CERTIFICATS D'APPRÉCIATION

Un Certificat d'appréciation pourra être remis à toute personne qui a contribué de manière exceptionnelle au travail et aux objectifs de l'ACJP. Il n'est pas requis que cette personne soit membre de l'Association pour être admissible à ce prix.

LE PRIX D'ÉDUCATION DU PUBLIC

Le Prix d'éducation du public vise à reconnaître le travail de journalistes professionnels et d'autres personnes qui contribuent à une meilleure compréhension des Canadiens et des Canadiennes du besoin qu'on a et des composantes d'un système de justice humain et efficace.

LE PRIX DU MÉRITE

Le Prix du mérite permettra de reconnaître les personnes qui se sont illustrées par leur contribution à l'amélioration du système de justice pénale au Canada et à l'atteinte des objectifs de l'ACJP.

LE PRIX DE PRÉVENTION DU CRIME

Le Prix de prévention du crime sera remis en vue de reconnaître une personne ou un organisme qui s'est illustré en contribuant de manière importante à une réduction des comportements criminels et à la protection du public.

LE PRIX DE RECHERCHE

Le Prix de recherche sera remis en vue de reconnaître une personne ou un groupe de personnes ayant effectué des études valides et fiables et qui ont donné lieu à des améliorations importantes dans le fonctionnement du système de justice pénale.

LE PRIX DE LA RÉCONCILIATION

Le Prix de la réconciliation peut être décerné à une victime ou à un ex-délinquant qui est parvenu à évacuer les difficultés de son passé et qui a contribué de manière exemplaire au processus de réhabilitation ou de réconciliation ainsi qu'à la réalisation d'un système de justice plus humain et plus efficace.

LE PRIX SÉNATEUR-EARL-A.-HASTINGS

Créé dans le but de commémorer la contribution de feu le Sénateur Earl Hastings au système de justice pénale et à l'ACJP, ce Prix veut honorer des Canadiens et des Canadiennes qui, même s'ils n'oeuvrent pas dans le domaine de la justice pénale, y ont tout de même contribué de manière exceptionnelle sur plusieurs années.

Earl Hastings, au cours de ses trente années au service du Sénat canadien, s'est fait connaître comme agent de réforme sociale et un défenseur des politiques pénales humaines, efficaces et progressistes. Parfois controversé, il a acquis une réputation enviable pour ses propositions législatives relatives à des mesures de rechange à l'incarcération, aux jeunes contrevenants, aux services correctionnels et à la réinsertion sociale des délinquants. Il a milité pour l'abolition de la peine capitale et il a toujours appuyé les orientations prometteuses qui pourraient bénéficier à l'ensemble des personnes impliquées dans le système de justice pénale, particulièrement dans le domaine des services correctionnels. Ses initiatives progressistes créaient parfois certaines tensions entre lui et ses alliés politiques, et même ses amis, mais il a toujours accordé préséance à ses principes et ses engagements. Il sollicitait l'opinion des citoyens, des gestionnaires, des travailleurs et des détenus et il s'efforçait de réagir aux préoccupations exprimées.

Il a été de longue date un ami de l'ACJP. En 1986, il s'est mérité le "John Howard Society Distinguished Canadian Award", puis, en 1992, le "St. Leonard's Society of Canada Humanitarian Advancement Award".

**CANADIAN CRIMINAL JUSTICE ASSOCIATION
ASSOCIATION CANADIENNE DE JUSTICE PÉNALE**

101-320 Parkdale Ave., Ottawa, Ontario K1Y 4X9

Telephone: (613) 725-3715 Fax:/Télec. : (613) 725-3720

INTERNET: www.ccja-acjp.ca

CALL FOR NOMINATIONS/APPEL DE CANDIDATURES

NOMINATION FORM

I, _____
undersigned, wish to nominate

_____ for

_____ (Award)

This nomination is supported by:

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

The required documents are attached.

Signed: _____

Date: _____

All nominations for all awards should be forwarded to:

The Chair
CCJA Awards Committee
101-320 Parkdale Avenue
Ottawa, Ontario K1Y 4X9
Fax: (613) 725-3720

DEADLINE: September 1, 2011

FORMULAIRE DE MISE EN CANDIDATURE

Je, _____
soussigné(e), désire proposer

_____ pour

_____ (prix)

Cette proposition est appuyée par:

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

La documentation requise est annexée.

Signature: _____

Date: _____

Toutes les mises en candidature pour tous les prix
doivent être adressées à:

Le président ou la présidente
Comité des Prix d'excellence de l'ACJP
320, avenue Parkdale, #101
Ottawa, Ontario K1Y 4X9
Télec. : (613) 725-3720

DATE LIMITE: 1 septembre 2011

Vers des pratiques de prévention du crime fondées sur des données scientifiques : perspectives et possibilités

par Jessica Bressan et Sarah Heath,

Centre national de prévention du crime,
Sécurité publique Canada

Dans le cadre de la Stratégie nationale pour la prévention du crime (SNPC), Sécurité publique Canada fait preuve de leadership à l'échelle nationale quant aux pratiques efficaces et efficaces de prévenir et de réduire la criminalité en s'attaquant aux facteurs de risque connus chez les populations les plus vulnérables et dans les milieux à risque élevé. Sécurité publique accomplit ce mandat en appuyant des interventions ciblées de prévention du crime et par le développement et la communication de connaissances pratiques.

Le Centre national de prévention du crime (CNPC), un organisme de Sécurité publique Canada, est responsable de la mise en œuvre de la Stratégie nationale pour la prévention du crime. En 2005, le CNPC a créé le Fonds pour la recherche et le développement des connaissances (FRDC) afin de soutenir des projets de recherche, des projets de transfert de connaissances ainsi que des projets pilotes et leur évaluation par des tiers. Pendant sa mise en œuvre, qui a duré cinq ans, 25 projets ont été appuyés par le FRDC. Ces projets ont été mis en œuvre par une variété de bénéficiaires, notamment des universités, des gouvernements provinciaux et territoriaux, des organismes communautaires et des centres d'excellence. Cet article présente trois projets financés en vertu du FRDC et discute de leurs répercussions sur l'avancement de la prévention du crime au Canada.

Projet de recherche

En septembre 2007, on a octroyé du financement en vertu du FRDC à l'unité de coordination de la recherche de l'Université Queen's pour une étude d'une durée de trois ans intitulée *Trajectories to Delinquency in At-Risk Youth: A Nine-Year Longitudinal Follow-up Study of Better Beginnings, Better Futures (Partir d'un bon pas pour un avenir meilleur)*. Partir d'un bon pas pour un avenir meilleur est un programme d'intervention précoce qui combine des stratégies axées sur la personne, la famille et la collectivité

afin de réduire les facteurs de risque liés à la délinquance et de renforcer les facteurs de protection. L'objectif de l'étude était d'évaluer les répercussions du modèle *Partir d'un bon pas pour un avenir meilleur* neuf ans après sa mise en œuvre dans trois sites de mise à l'essai. L'étude a été axée sur les enfants des sites de mise à l'essai qui ont participé à des programmes de *Partir d'un bon pas pour un avenir meilleur* pendant quatre ans (1993-1997), et ce, alors qu'ils étaient âgés de 4 à 8 ans¹.

Financée par le FRDC, l'évaluation du projet a impliqué les jeunes alors qu'ils étaient en neuvième et en douzième année, soit six et neuf ans après leur participation au programme. Des données pour les trois sites de mise à l'essai originaux ont été recueillies ainsi que pour deux sites témoins au moyen d'entrevues réalisées auprès des parents et des jeunes, de rapports rédigés par les enseignants, de bases de données des services de police et de la Société d'aide à l'enfance, de statistiques provenant du recensement, de l'enquête de Santé Canada sur les apports nutritionnels et de renseignements de l'Office de la qualité et de la responsabilité en éducation.

En neuvième année, 678 jeunes ainsi que leurs familles ont participé à l'évaluation. Les analyses ont révélé que les jeunes des sites de mise en œuvre avaient moins souvent redoublé une année scolaire, étaient évalués comme étant mieux préparés à la vie scolaire, avaient besoin de moins de services d'éducation spécialisée, et avaient moins de problèmes d'hyperactivité et d'inattention que les jeunes des sites témoins (Peters et coll., 2010a). En douzième année, 626 jeunes ainsi que leurs familles ont participé à l'évaluation. Les analyses ont révélé que les jeunes ayant participé à l'initiative avaient de meilleurs résultats scolaires à l'école secondaire, étaient plus susceptibles de faire régulièrement de l'exercice et étaient moins susceptibles d'indiquer avoir commis des infractions contre les biens que les jeunes des sites témoins (29 % comparativement à 40 %) (Peters et coll., 2010b). Ils percevaient aussi leurs collectivités comme étant plus sécuritaires et moins déviantes (Peters et coll., 2010b). De façon générale, les résultats ont révélé que les parents des sites de mise en œuvre de l'initiative *Partir d'un bon pas pour un avenir meilleur* étaient moins susceptibles de souffrir de dépression clinique, avaient indiqué qu'ils consommaient de l'alcool moins souvent et considéraient qu'il y avait plus de cohésion dans leur voisinage (Peters, et coll., 2010b).

¹ Pour plus d'information sur l'initiative *Partir d'un bon pas pour un avenir meilleur*, consultez le site <http://bbbf.queensu.ca/> (en anglais seulement).

Une analyse des coûts-avantages a aussi été effectuée. Les conclusions ont montré que lorsque les jeunes ont atteint la douzième année, le gouvernement avait obtenu un rendement de 2,50 \$ pour chaque dollar investi (Peters et coll., 2010b). Selon Peters et ses collaborateurs (2010b), les plus grandes économies ont été réalisées grâce à un recours moins grand à des services d'éducation spécialisée, à l'aide sociale et à des services pour les personnes ayant une déficience. Ces conclusions de recherche suggèrent que l'initiative d'intervention précoce *Partir d'un bon pas pour un avenir meilleur* a eu des répercussions positives à long terme sur les jeunes participants, leurs familles et leurs collectivités.

Projet de transfert de connaissances

Le Centre international pour la prévention de la criminalité (CIPC), établi à Montréal, a reçu du financement en vertu du FRDC afin d'entreprendre un projet de transfert de connaissances d'une durée d'un an. Le projet comprenait trois activités principales de partage des connaissances :

Le CIPC a élaboré et diffusé à grande échelle deux publications : le *Rapport international sur la prévention de la criminalité et la sécurité quotidienne : tendances et perspectives (2008)* et le *Recueil international de pratiques de prévention de la criminalité : pour encourager l'action à travers le monde (2008)*. Les rapports sont axés sur les pratiques exemplaires d'intervention auprès de jeunes à risque, de gangs de rue et de groupes autochtones et examinent aussi le rôle de la police relativement à la prévention du crime. De plus, ils comprennent une analyse comparative des politiques et pratiques de prévention du crime de plusieurs pays. Les rapports ont été rédigés en anglais, en français et en espagnol, et ils ont été distribués à plus de 3 000 intervenants, au Canada et à l'étranger.

Au cours de la même année, le recueil intitulé *La sécurité des femmes : une préoccupation universelle - recueil de pratiques et de politiques* a été produit aux fins de diffusion lors du huitième Colloque annuel sur la prévention de la criminalité dans le monde, qui avait lieu au Mexique. Ce recueil, provenant de 32 pays, comprend 69 exemples de pratiques et de politiques modèles et prometteuses pour la sécurité des femmes. En décembre 2008, plus de 300 exemplaires du rapport avaient été distribués. De plus, le CIPC a collaboré avec le ministère des Affaires indiennes et du Nord canadien, l'Université Western en Ontario et l'Association nationale des centres d'amitié afin d'organiser deux ateliers sur les pratiques de prévention du crime au sein des collectivités autochtones. Les ateliers étaient axés sur la détermination de problèmes actuels relatifs à la sécurité auxquels sont confrontés les peuples autochtones ainsi que de pratiques et de modèles prometteurs à utiliser dans les collectivités autochtones.

Chacune des activités liées aux connaissances du CIPC a contribué à la diffusion d'information et a permis aux participants d'en apprendre davantage sur les pratiques prometteuses de prévention du crime au Canada et à l'étranger².

Projet pilote

En 2007, on a octroyé du financement en vertu du FRDC à Justice Manitoba afin de mettre en œuvre un projet pilote d'une durée de trois ans intitulé *Empowering Justice: An Ecological Approach to Crime Prevention and Social Development* à Winnipeg. L'objectif de ce projet était d'élaborer et de mettre en œuvre une initiative de prévention complète et multisectorielle visant à réduire les activités criminelles des jeunes autochtones, particulièrement les vols d'automobiles. Des jeunes évalués comme présentant un risque de voler des automobiles ont été recrutés pour participer aux programmes lesquels visaient à développer des pensées et des comportements prosociaux ainsi qu'à augmenter l'attachement aux activités saines et productives. Les activités du projet étaient menées par des organisations telles que *New Directions for Children, Youth, Adults, and Families*³ (New Directions), la Fondation manitobaine de lutte contre les dépendances et les Grands Frères et Grandes Sœurs de Winnipeg. Les programmes comprenaient la gestion de cas, du counseling et de la formation professionnelle, des activités récréatives et culturelles, l'enseignement de compétences psychosociales, des programmes et de la supervision cliniques, l'acquisition de compétences parentales, le développement de compétences cognitives, la maîtrise de la colère et du mentorat individuel.

Une évaluation du projet par des tiers a été entreprise en 2008. Les résultats ont révélé que le projet avait permis de réduire le nombre d'accusations pour vols d'automobiles parmi les jeunes. Actifs dans le programme pendant deux ans, les jeunes participant aux activités du projet avaient, en moyenne, 1,24 moins d'accusations pour vols d'automobiles par année que les jeunes n'ayant pas participé aux activités. Les jeunes qui participaient aux programmes offerts par New Directions avaient, en moyenne, 1,33 moins d'accusations pour vols d'automobiles par année comparativement aux jeunes n'y ayant pas participé⁴.

Il a fallu offrir des programmes dans le cadre du projet *Empowering Justice* pendant deux ans afin de constater des répercussions positives sur les vols d'automobiles. Cela est compatible avec des renseignements provenant d'informateurs clés au sujet du besoin d'offrir des programmes à long terme aux délinquants présentant un risque élevé (PRA, 2010).

³ De plus amples informations sur New Directions se trouvent à l'adresse <http://www.newdirections.mba.ca/>

⁴ Les variations des répercussions peuvent être le résultat de la petite taille des échantillons utilisés dans le cadre de l'analyse plutôt que le résultat de véritables différences dans les effets des programmes.

² Les publications en question sont disponibles sur le site Web du CIPC (www.crime-prevention-intl.org).

Conclusion

Le FRDC visait à recueillir, à synthétiser et à diffuser des renseignements sur des modèles d'intervention en matière de prévention du crime ayant connu du succès et étant prometteurs au Canada et à l'étranger, à déterminer les éléments clés des programmes qui portent fruits ainsi qu'à soutenir et à évaluer les modèles communautaires de prévention du crime au sein des populations les plus vulnérables.

Le projet *Partir d'un bon pas pour un avenir meilleur* fournit des données scientifiques sur l'efficacité des stratégies communautaires de prévention du crime. Les résultats de l'évaluation longitudinale montrent que des initiatives communautaires d'intervention précoce peuvent prévenir la délinquance.

Le travail du Centre international pour la prévention de la criminalité (CIPC) montre l'importance de recueillir et de synthétiser des renseignements sur les pratiques exemplaires afin de mieux comprendre ce qui est efficace en matière de prévention de la criminalité. Les décideurs et praticiens au Canada et à l'étranger démontrent un intérêt envers les initiatives de développement et de diffusion des connaissances qui permettent d'étayer la prise de décisions liées aux politiques et aux programmes de prévention de la criminalité.

Selon le projet *Empowering Justice: an Ecological Approach to Crime Prevention and Social Development*, les programmes à l'intention des jeunes délinquants à risque élevé doivent reconnaître leurs besoins complexes ainsi que la profondeur et l'intensité de leur participation à des activités criminelles. Ce projet valide l'hypothèse selon laquelle pour les jeunes délinquants volant des automobiles, la criminalité diminue lorsqu'on renforce les facteurs de protection (p. ex., établissement de relations, sensibilisation culturelle, modèles prosociaux et résilience).

Les projets soutenus par le CNPC contribuent à élaborer la base des connaissances au sujet de ce qui fonctionne et de ce qui ne fonctionne pas dans le domaine de la prévention du crime au Canada. Acquérir et transmettre ces connaissances au bénéfice des collectivités à travers le pays constitue un rôle important que joue le CNPC pour faire progresser une prévention efficace du crime au Canada.

Références

Peters, R. DeV., Bradshaw, A. J., Petrunka, K., et coll. 2010a. « The Better Beginnings, Better Futures project: Findings from grade 3 to grade 9 », *Monographs of the Society for Research in Child Development*, vol. 75, 3: 1-174.

Peters, Ray DeV., Nelson, G., Petrunka, K., et coll. 2010b. *Investing in Our Future: Highlights of Better Beginnings, Better Futures Research Findings at Grade 12*. Unité de coordination de la recherche *Partir d'un bon pas pour un avenir meilleur*, Université Queen's, Kingston (Ontario). [en ligne], <http://bbbf.queensu.ca/pdfs/Grade%2012%20report%20FINAL%20version.pdf>.

Prairie Research Associates (PRA). 2010. *Evaluation of the Empowering Justice Project: Final Report*. Rapport rédigé pour le Centre national de prévention du crime. Ottawa (Ontario) : Sécurité publique Canada.



Towards Evidence-based Crime Prevention: Perspectives and Prospects

by Jessica Bressan and Sarah Heath

National Crime Prevention Centre,
Public Safety Canada

Public Safety Canada's National Crime Prevention Strategy (NCPS) leads Canada's efforts to find effective, cost-efficient ways to prevent and reduce crime by addressing known risk factors in high-risk populations and communities. Public Safety accomplishes this mandate by supporting targeted crime prevention interventions and by building and sharing practical knowledge.

Public Safety Canada's National Crime Prevention Centre (NCPC) is responsible for implementing the Strategy. In 2005, NCPC introduced the Research and Knowledge Development Fund (RKDF) to support research, knowledge transfer and demonstration projects with accompanying third party evaluations. During the five years of its existence, 25 such projects received RKDF support. Recipients have included universities, provincial/territorial governments, community organizations and centres of excellence. This article highlights three projects funded under the RKDF and discusses their implications for advancing crime prevention in Canada.

Research Project

In September 2007, the Research Coordination Unit at Queen's University was awarded funding from the RKDF for a three-year study entitled, *Trajectories to Delinquency in At-Risk Youth: A Nine-Year Longitudinal Follow-up Study of Better Beginnings, Better Futures*. Better Beginnings, Better Futures (BBBF) is an early intervention program combining individual, family and community-oriented strategies to decrease risk factors for delinquency and strengthen protective factors. The objective of the study was to evaluate the impact of the BBBF model nine years after it had been implemented in three demonstration sites. The study focused on youth who had experienced four years (1993-1997) of BBBF programming when they were between the ages of 4 and 8 years ¹.

With RKDF funding, a follow-up evaluation was conducted with the youth when they were in grades 9 and 12, six and nine years after they took part in the program. Data were gathered from the three original demonstration sites, as well as two matched comparison sites, drawing information from

¹ To learn more about the BBBF initiative visit <http://bbfqueensu.ca/>

interviews with parents and youth, teacher reports, police and Children's Aid Society databases, census statistics, the Health Canada Nutrient Intake Survey and the Education Quality and Accountability Office.

For Grade 9, 678 youth and their families participated in the evaluation. Analyses revealed that youth from the BBBF sites were less likely to have repeated grades, were rated as better prepared for scholastic life, required fewer special education services and showed fewer problems with hyperactivity and inattention than youth from the comparison sites (Peters et al., 2010a). For Grade 12, 626 youth and their families participated in the evaluation. Analyses revealed that BBBF youth had better high school grades, were more likely to engage in regular exercise and were less likely to report having committed property crimes—29% compared to 40%—than youth from the comparison sites (Peters, et al., 2010b). They also viewed their communities as safer, less deviant places to live (Peters, et al., 2010b). Overall, outcome results revealed that parents from the BBBF sites were less likely to suffer from clinical depression, reported drinking less often and viewed their neighbourhoods as more cohesive (Peters, et al., 2010b).

A cost-benefit analysis of the BBBF initiative was also conducted. Findings showed that by the time youth reached Grade 12, the government had benefitted \$2.50 for every \$1 invested (Peters, et al., 2010b). According to Peters et al. (2010b), the greatest savings came from decreased use of special education, welfare and disability services. These research findings suggest that the BBBF early intervention initiative has had positive long-term impacts on youth participants, their families and their communities.

Knowledge Transfer Project

The International Centre for the Prevention of Crime (ICPC), based in Montreal, received RKDF funding to undertake a one-year knowledge transfer project. The project included three main knowledge-sharing activities:

Two ICPC publications were developed and widely disseminated: *International Report on Crime Prevention and Community Safety: Trends and Perspectives (2008)* and the *International Compendium of Crime Prevention Practices to Inspire Action across the World (2008)*. The reports focus on best practices for intervention with at-risk youth, street gangs and Aboriginal groups. They also examine the role of police in crime prevention and include a comparative analysis of crime prevention policies and practices in several countries. The reports were reproduced in English, French and Spanish, and distributed to more than 3000 stakeholders in Canada and abroad.

In the same year, a compendium entitled, *Women's Safety: a Universal Concern. Compendium of Practices and Policies* was produced for dissemination at the ICPC's 8th Annual Colloquium on Crime Prevention, held in Mexico. It includes 69 examples of model and promising practices and policies for women's safety from 32 countries. As of December 2008, more than 300 copies of the report had been distributed. Additionally, the ICPC collaborated with Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, the University of Western Ontario and the National Association of Friendship Centres to organize two workshops on crime prevention practices in Aboriginal communities. The workshops focused on identifying current safety issues facing indigenous peoples, as well as promising models and practices for indigenous communities.

Each of these ICPC knowledge transfer activities facilitated the dissemination of information and gave audiences opportunities to learn more about promising Canadian and international crime prevention practices².

Demonstration Project

In 2007, Manitoba Justice was awarded RKDF funding to implement a three-year demonstration project called *Empowering Justice: an Ecological Approach to Crime Prevention and Social Development* in Winnipeg. The goal of the project was to develop and implement a comprehensive, multi-sector prevention initiative aimed at reducing criminal activity—particularly auto theft—among Aboriginal youth. Youth assessed as at risk of becoming involved in auto theft took part in the Empowering Justice Project (EJP) interventions, aimed at developing pro-social thinking and behaviours, and encouraging healthy and productive activities. Programs were offered by organizations such as New Directions for

² The publications referenced are available on the ICPC website (www.crime-prevention-intl.org).

Children, Youth, Adults, and Families³ (New Directions), the Addictions Foundation of Manitoba and Big Brothers Big Sisters of Winnipeg. Programming involved case management, vocational training and counselling, recreation and cultural activities, life skills education, clinical programming/supervision, parenting skills development, cognitive skills development, anger management training and one-on-one mentoring.

A third-party evaluation of the project was initiated in 2008. The results showed that the project was successful in reducing the number of youth charged with auto theft. After two years in the program, youth participating in EJP activities had, on average, 1.24 fewer auto theft charges per year compared to non-participants. Youth involved in New Directions' programs had, on average, 1.33 fewer auto theft charges per year compared to non-participants⁴.

Two years of EJP programming were required to see a substantial reduction in youth auto theft. This is consistent with information provided by key service providers regarding the need for long-term programming for high-risk offenders (PRA, 2010).

Conclusion

The goals of the RKDF were: to gather, synthesize and disseminate information on successful and promising crime prevention intervention models in Canada and internationally; to identify the key components of successful programs; and to evaluate and support community-based crime prevention models for high-risk populations.

The *Better Beginnings, Better Futures* program provides evidence about the effectiveness of community-based crime prevention strategies. The outcomes of this longitudinal study demonstrate that community-based, early intervention initiatives can provide an effective way of preventing delinquency.

The work of the International Centre for the Prevention of Crime demonstrates the importance of gathering and synthesizing best practices to better understand what works in preventing crime. Canadian and international policymakers and practitioners have an interest in knowledge development and dissemination initiatives that can inform crime prevention policies and programs.

The *Empowering Justice: an Ecological Approach to Crime Prevention and Social Development* project suggests that programs for high-risk young offenders must recognize their complex needs, and the depth and intensity of their criminal involvement. This project validates the assumption that for young offenders involved in auto theft, criminality decreases with the strengthening of protective factors (e.g., relationship-building, cultural awareness, pro-social models and resiliency).

The projects that NCPC supports add to a base of knowledge about what works and what does not work in preventing crime in Canada. By gathering and disseminating this knowledge, NCPC plays an important role in advancing effective crime prevention in Canada, benefitting communities across the country.

References

- Peters, R. DeV., Bradshaw, A. J., Petrunka, K., et al.** (2010a). "The Better Beginnings, Better Futures project: Findings from grade 3 to grade 9". *Monographs of the Society for Research in Child Development*, 75(3), 1-174.
- Peters, Ray DeV., Nelson, G., Petrunka, K., et al.** (2010b). *Investing in Our Future: Highlights of Better Beginnings, Better Futures Research Findings at Grade 12*. Kingston, ON: Better Beginnings, Better Futures Research Coordination Unit, Queen's University. Available from: <http://bbbf.queensu.ca/pdfs/Grade%2012%20report%20FINAL%20version.pdf>.
- Prairie Research Associates (PRA)** (2010). *Evaluation of the Empowering Justice Project: Final Report*. Report prepared for the National Crime Prevention Centre. Ottawa, ON: Public Safety Canada.



³ More information on New Directions can be found at <http://www.newdirections.mb.ca/>.

⁴ The variation in impacts may be the result of the small sample sizes used in the analysis, rather than the result of genuine differences in the programs' effects.

POWER

Speaks Out on Sex Workers and the Law

By Claire Delisle

Challenges: *Ottawa Area Sex Workers Speak Out* by Chris Bruckert and Frédérique Chabot, of the advocacy group POWER, is a bold and broad publication presenting the results of a qualitative enquiry into the conditions faced by sex workers in the Ottawa-Gatineau area. It addresses the problems with sections 210-213¹ of the Criminal Code and their impact on this group of workers; in particular, the study harnesses sex workers' thoughts on the labour site challenges, safety, police, law and stigma associated with their trade; and it concludes with a call for short, medium and long term actions to reverse the often difficult conditions under which sex workers ply their trade, be it in clubs, in agencies, on the streets, or under the management of a third party (pimp).

POWER, Prostitutes of Ottawa-Gatineau Work Educate and Resist, is a group that was founded in Ottawa in 2008 in order to fight for the rights of men, women and transgendered people who earn their living as erotic dancers, in-call or out-call workers, or street sex workers in the nation's capital and its counterpart across the river, Gatineau.

This publication comes on the heels of Ontario Supreme Court Justice Susan Himel's decision that Canadian laws "are not in accord with the principles of fundamental justice" (Himel, as cited in, Bruckert and Chabot, 2010, ii) effectively "striking down key components of the prostitution law." (Bruckert and Chabot, 2010, *ibid.*) This was a hopeful moment since it meant that Himel recognized that the harm caused to sex workers by the application of the law was "too high a price to pay for the alleviation of a social nuisance." (Himel, *ibid.*) Unfortunately, POWER's elation over the decision was short-lived as, the very next day, then Justice Minister Rob Nicholson announced the government's intention to appeal the ruling and seek a stay of the Himel ruling.

¹ Section 210: The bawdy-house provision
Section 211: Transporting to bawdy-house
Section 212: Procuring
Section 213: Solicitation

Challenges... brings up the fact that whereas some Canadian cities have police forces that foster open communication with sex workers, the Ottawa context does not benefit from such latitude. Rather, a "Street Crimes Unit" was established in 2007, resulting in regular sweeps of sex workers, and their subsequent criminalization. The report points out that sex workers are criminalized for something that is not a criminal act (prostitution). The vulnerability that ensues from being criminalized, stigmatized and marginalized is a contributing factor in the exploitation and violence that is often the mainstay of the sex industry. They speak of "whorephobia" (93) and the ease with which others accept the attempt to eliminate sex workers from the social body. This is particularly apparent in community actions to banish prostitutes from their streets, relegating these workers to darker, more dangerous sites. It also leads to social profiling and over-policing.

According to *Challenges...*, such stigmatization and criminalization result in: "...the exclusion from meaningful participation in social and economic life when sex workers are denied housing, are evicted, or are unable to secure financing because they cannot prove income..., [the inability to] transition out of the industry because of a criminal record, or because their skills are not transferable, or because they are unwilling to disclose for fear of rejection..., [the] vulnera[bility] to victimization, because aggressors target them with virtual impunity..." (112).

In the short term, POWER calls for an immediate moratorium on the enforcement of sections 210-213 of the criminal code and a halt to the over-policing of sex trade workers by the Ottawa police. It also calls for mid-term measures such as the halt to profiling and "red zoning" by the police, sensitivity training for criminal justice workers including the police, public education aimed at demystifying sex trade work and the creation of safe spaces for sex workers to rest, access services and socialize. In the long-term it calls for the repeal of sections 210-213 and the inclusion of sex workers in policy, regulation, program and legislative development of all spheres of government. Their mantra is *Nothing About Us Without Us*" (114).

Since its "Indecent Sex Acts on Parliament Hill" coming out party in September 2008, POWER has organized several rallies to call for change, celebrate sex worker pride and protest injustice faced by sex workers. These rallies have taken place in conjunction with the December 17 International Day To End Violence Against Sex Workers, the brainchild of Dr. Annie Sprinkle and the Sex Workers Outreach Project USA as a vigil to commemorate slain sex workers.

For more information on POWER and to access its most recent publication, please go to www.power.ca

Chris Bruckert is a Professor of Criminology at the University of Ottawa.

Frédérique Chabot is a community development worker with the AIDS Community of Ottawa (ACO).

Both are active members of POWER.



**2011 JOINT BIENNIAL CONGRESS OF
THE CANADIAN CRIMINAL JUSTICE ASSOCIATION AND
THE SOCIÉTÉ DE CRIMINOLOGIE DU QUÉBEC**
CHÂTEAU FRONTENAC, QUÉBEC CITY



CHÂTEAU FRONTENAC, VILLE DE QUÉBEC

**CONGRÈS CONJOINT BIENNAL 2011 DE
L'ASSOCIATION CANADIENNE DE JUSTICE PÉNALE
ET DE LA SOCIÉTÉ DE CRIMINOLOGIE DU QUÉBEC**

«Breaking Down Barriers for Better Success in Changing Times»

50 Years of Criminology • 50 ans de criminologie

«Décloisonner nos actions pour mieux réussir dans une société en changement»

OCTOBER 26 – 29, 2011

26 - 29 OCTOBRE 2011

Château Frontenac in Québec City Reservations:
1-800-441-1414

Château Frontenac, Ville de Québec Réservations :
1-800-441-1414

\$165 + tx./night (parking incl.)

\$165 + tx /nuitée (stationnement inclus)

Mention code: SCQ-11

Mentionnez code : SCQ -11

Les détails pour s'inscrire seront affiché sur notre site web **OU**
inscrivez-vous maintenant en nous contactant

Registration details will be available on our website
OR register now by calling us.

**CANADIAN CRIMINAL JUSTICE ASSOCIATION
ASSOCIATION CANADIENNE DE JUSTICE PÉNALE**

613-725-3715

Tel./Tél.: 613-725-3715 - Fax/Téléc.: 613-725-3720

E-mail/Courriel: ccja-acjp@rogers.ca

Web Site/Site Web: www.ccja-acjp.ca



2011 EDITION DIRECTORY OF JUSTICE SERVICES

The Canadian Criminal Justice Association publishes the Directory of Justice Services on an annual basis. There is no other book like it in Canada. It provides complete addresses, telephone and fax numbers, e-mail and web page addresses, and names of persons responsible for most justice services in Canada: police commissions, RCMP divisions, legal aid services, crime compensation boards, ombudsmen, courts, parole boards, correctional services for juveniles and adults, prisoner aid agencies, court workers, voluntary organizations, etc. (ISSN: 0225-4115)

PRICE:

CCJA members: \$30 + \$5 per copy for postage and handling + HST

Non CCJA members: \$35 + \$5 per copy for postage and handling + HST

Foreign: \$35 + \$7 per copy for postage and handling

Please send me _____ copy(ies) of the directory. I have enclosed the sum of \$_____ based on the rates listed above.

ALL ORDERS MUST BE PREPAID – PAYMENT CAN BE MADE:

☐ by cheque payable to: **CANADIAN CRIMINAL JUSTICE ASSOCIATION**
320 Parkdale Avenue, Suite 101, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, K1Y 4X9
Telephone: 613-725-3715 - Fax: 613-725-3720
E-mail: ccja-acjp@rogers.com - Internet: www.ccja-acjp.ca

☐ or by credit card:

☐ VISA

☐ MASTERCARD

☐ AMERICAN EXPRESS

(Card No.)

(Expiry Date)

(Name on card)

MATERIAL TO BE MAILED TO:

Name _____

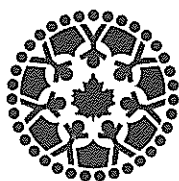
Address _____

City _____ Province _____ Postal Code _____

Telephone _____

GST: #118830660

A c t u a l i t é s J u s t i c e R e p o r t



ÉDITION 2011

RÉPERTOIRE DES SERVICES DE JUSTICE

Ce livre est publié annuellement par l'Association canadienne de justice pénale et contient les adresses, les numéros de téléphone et de télécopieur, les adresses de courriels et de page web, ainsi que les noms des personnes responsables de la majorité des services de justice au Canada : divisions de la GRC, commissions des droits de la personne, services d'aide juridique, académies de police, protecteurs du citoyen, tribunaux, commission des libérations conditionnelles, services correctionnels (jeunes/adultes), aide aux prisonniers, auxiliaires de justice, organismes bénévoles, etc. (ISSN: 0225-4115)

PRIX :

Membres de l'ACJP : 30\$ + 5\$ par exemplaire pour poste/manutention + TVH

Non-membres : 35\$ + 5\$ par exemplaire pour poste/manutention + TVH

À l'extérieur du Canada : 35\$ + 7\$ par exemplaire pour poste/manutention

Veuillez me faire parvenir _____ exemplaire(s) du répertoire. J'ai joint la somme requise de _____ \$ en fonction des prix indiqués ci-dessus.

TOUTES LES COMMANDES DOIVENT ÊTRE PRÉ-PAYÉES - VOUS POUVEZ PAYER :

☐ par chèque, payable à : **ASSOCIATION CANADIENNE DE JUSTICE PÉNALE**
320, avenue Parkdale, pièce 101, Ottawa (Ontario) Canada K1Y 4X9
Téléphone : 613-725-3715 - Télécopieur : 613-725-3720
Courriel : ccja-acjp@rogers.com - Internet : www.ccja-acjp.ca

☐ ou par carte de crédit :



(Numéro de carte)

(Date d'expiration)

(Nom apparaissant sur la carte)

COORDONNÉES DU DESTINATAIRE

Nom _____

Adresse _____

Ville _____ Province _____ Code postal _____

Téléphone _____

TPS : #118830660

COMING EVENTS / PROCHAINS ÉVÉNEMENTS

(Published in the language submitted / Publiés dans la langue dans laquelle ils sont soumis)

2011

March 23-24, 2011 / du 23 au 24 mars 2011

MENTAL HEALTH DISORDERS NATIONAL CONFERENCE 2011

This conference is the best event in Canada to bridge the knowledge gap and hear from leading thinkers on today's most prevalent mental health issues in the workplace, Aboriginal communities, and the criminal justice system.

Theme / thème : Mental Health Disorders: Challenges in the Workplace, Aboriginal Communities and the Criminal Justice System

Place / endroit : Winnipeg, Manitoba

Information / renseignements: www.2011mentalhealthconference.com

April 10 to 16, 2011 / du 10 au 16 avril 2011

SEMAINE NATIONALE DE SENSIBILISATION AUX VICTIMES

D'ACTES CRIMINELS 2011

La sixième semaine nationale de sensibilisation aux victimes d'actes criminels sera célébrée, dans l'ensemble du pays, du 10 au 16 avril 2011. Le thème sera **Plusieurs voix, plusieurs voies**. Ce thème fait valoir que toutes les victimes d'un acte criminel vivent cette épreuve différemment et en surmontent les contrecoups à leur façon. On peut réagir de nombreuses façons au fait de devenir une victime; les besoins de chacune d'entre elles sont uniques; que les victimes d'un acte criminel proviennent de tous les milieux et de partout au pays. Toutes les victimes méritent notre compassion et notre respect de leur dignité; que le travail des professionnels et des bénévoles permet de faire entendre la voix des victimes de nombreuses façons.

Theme / thème: «Plusieurs voix, plusieurs voies»

Place / endroit: Ensemble du pays

Information / renseignements: <http://www.semainedesvictimes.gc.ca/accueil-home.html>

May 29 to June 1, 2011 / du 29 mai au 1^{er} juin 2011

DEUXIÈME COLLOQUE INTERNATIONAL SUR LA VIOLENCE

ENVERS LES FEMMES

SECOND INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON VIOLENCE

AGAINST WOMEN

CRI-VIFF (the *Interdisciplinary Research Center on Family Violence and Violence Against Women*) and its Women, Violence and Vulnerable Situations research team are pleased to invite you to the Second International Conference on Violence Against Women. Violence Against Women: Complex Realities and New Issues in a Changing World will bring together researchers, practitioners, political decision makers, and students from around the world to share knowledge and practices and debate current issues in the field.

Le centre de recherche interdisciplinaire sur la violence familiale et la violence faite aux femmes (CRI-VIFF) et son équipe de recherche Femmes, violences et contextes de vulnérabilité sont heureux de vous inviter à leur deuxième colloque international sur la violence envers les femmes. Intitulé Violence envers les femmes : réalités complexes et nouveaux enjeux dans un monde en transformation, ce colloque convie les chercheurs-es, intervenants-es, décideurs-es politiques et étudiants-es de partout dans le monde à faire le point sur les connaissances et pratiques en matière de violences envers les femmes, et sur les enjeux actuels concernant cette problématique.

Theme / thème: "Violence Against Women: Complex Realities and New Issues in a Changing World"

"Violence envers les femmes : réalités complexes et nouveaux enjeux dans un monde en transformation"

Place / endroit: Montréal, Québec

Information / renseignements: www.conferenceviolence.com

June 29 to July 1, 2011 / du 29 juin au 1 juillet 2011

THE YORK DEVIANCY CONFERENCE

From 29th June 2011 until 1st July 2011 the University of York will host a new National Deviancy Conference entitled '*Critical Perspectives on Crime, Deviance, Disorder and Social Harm*'. The conference is intended to provide critical criminologists working across diverse disciplinary affiliations with the opportunity to come together and exchange ideas about crime, deviance and the future of studies that seek to engage with some of the greatest challenges.

Theme / thème : "Critical Perspectives on Crime, Deviance, Disorder and Social Harm"

Place / endroit : University of York, UK.

Information / renseignements: <http://www.york.ac.uk/sociology/about/news-and-events/department/deviancy-conference/>

July 4 to July 8, 2011 / du 4 au 8 juillet 2011

38th NATIONAL CRIME LAW PROGRAM: CRIMINAL PROCEDURE, ETHICS AND THE CHARTER

The National Criminal Law Program is Canada's largest criminal law conference. Presented annually since 1974, the Program attracts over 600 practitioners, judges and others in criminal and criminal/regulatory law. The faculty is comprised of Canada's finest defence lawyers, Crown prosecutors and the judiciary, giving attendees a unique opportunity to benefit from the skills and knowledge of this premiere teaching team. Two volumes of printed material, written specifically for the Program, provide delegates with the most comprehensive, up-to-date criminal law resource materials available today. Receptions on Monday and Tuesday, and informal gatherings Thursday offer organized opportunities to socialize, forge new friendships and reconnect with colleagues from across the country. Don't miss this extraordinary must attend CLE and networking event.

Register early. Enrolment is limited.

Theme / thème: Criminal Procedure, Ethics and the Charter

Place / Endroit: Québec City

Information / renseignements: http://www.flsc.ca/en/pdf/NCLP2011_Preliminary_Brochure.pdf

October 26 to 29, 2011 / du 26 au 29 octobre 2011

2011 PAN-CANADIAN CONGRESS OF THE SOCIÉTÉ DE CRIMINOLOGIE DU QUÉBEC AND THE CANADIAN CRIMINAL JUSTICE ASSOCIATION

To underscore fifty years of criminological development, the Société de criminologie du Québec and the Canadian Criminal Justice Association have chosen to form a cooperative venture in order to make this a pan-Canadian collaborative congress that is also open to the international community. In this context, the Société de criminologie du Québec will celebrate its 50 years of existence. The site chosen for the Congress as well as the historical context surrounding it will make this a memorable event to which you are invited to participate to present your research findings, your intervention strategies, your initiatives towards offenders, young and adult, towards victims, and in the field of application and elaboration of criminal justice policy, as well as in the area of crime prevention.

Theme / thème: 50 Years of Criminology: Breaking Down Barriers for Better Success in Changing Times

Place / Endroit: Québec City

Information / renseignements: www.societecrimino.qc.ca or www.ccja-acjp.ca

**Canadian
Criminal
Justice
Association**

**Association
canadienne
de justice
pénale**

